



The Last West

EDMONTON
THE
GATEWAY



AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

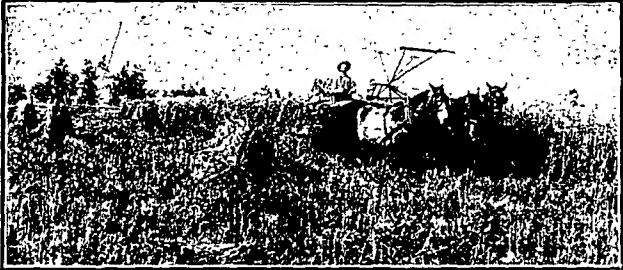
COMMERCE



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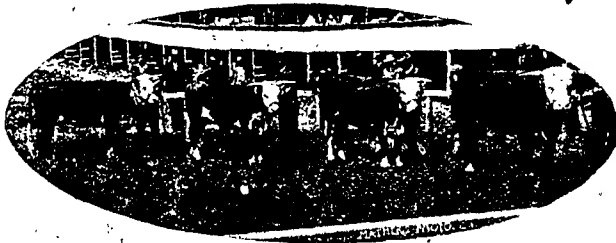
The Last West



EDMONTON AND OPPORTUNITIES

AGRICULTURAL
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL

THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
INVITES CORRESPONDENCE



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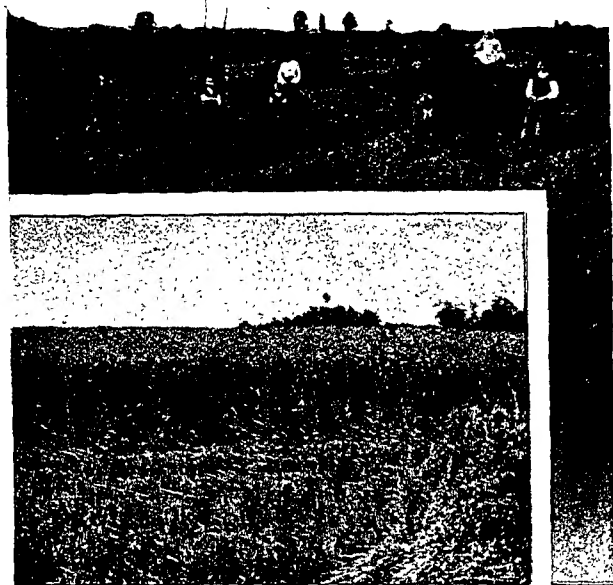
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The Province of Alberta



CONSISTS of that portion of Canada lying between the 110th meridian of longitude, and the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, and extends north to the 60th parallel of latitude, and south to the 49th parallel, the international boundary. The Province has an area equal in extent to the combined areas of the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin; or nearly two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland.

March

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT

The City of Edmonton, the principal railway centre of Alberta, is about one hundred miles south of the geographical centre of the province. The country surrounding Edmonton for a distance of about a hundred miles in any direction comprises the most desirable portion of this fertile province, if not of the entire west, and is usually referred to as the Edmonton District.

"It is obvious to anyone who knows the west thoroughly and has given the matter any serious consideration, that in the near future the great majority of the teeming population which the new province of Alberta is destined to provide homes for, will inevitably be found in the rich Saskatchewan valley crossing the province somewhat below its centre."—*Realty Gazette*, Winnipeg.

WHY SO?

There are many reasons why this prediction will be fulfilled.

It will pay you to take five minutes to read a few of them.

SOIL AND CROPS

"To the south, east, west and north of Edmonton there is a great area of the blackest and richest land I ever saw."

That is what John A. Ewan, special staff correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* had to say about it in his paper. It is a safe statement to say that nowhere, in any part of the world in which cereal grains can be grown, is there any such area of uniformly rich lands as surrounds Edmonton



for about one hundred miles in every direction, and is usually referred to as the Edmonton District.

The deep rich black loam, usually over a clay subsoil, which is the general character of the soil, is only equalled in richness and fertility by the far-famed Red River Valley in Manitoba and Dakota and Minnesota. But while the soil of the Red River Valley is possibly as good, the climatic conditions are decidedly more favorable in the Edmonton district, providing better crops, and richer pasture.

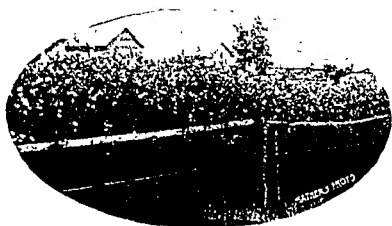
Soil which can, and has, repeatedly produced crops of over forty bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre; over one hundred bushels of oats to the acre, every measured bushel from 8 to 10 lbs. over standard weight; and 40 bushels of plump barley to the acre, and that without manuring, is good enough, is it not? Can you do this in your own State or Province?

Keep it up? Of course it will, if properly farmed.

The writer knows fields near Edmonton which have been under cultivation for twenty years, which produced last year as good crops as they ever raised. Every farmer in the Edmonton district keeps a few cattle, and the land can be cheaply manured every third or fourth year when summer-fallowed.

The report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the 1905 crop, carefully compiled from statements which all thresher men are compelled to furnish, shows that the average yield of spring wheat throughout the Edmonton district was 24.57 bushels to the acre; and the average yield of winter wheat was 25.89 bushels to the acre.

GARDEN STUFF



Sweet Peas

In the matter of roots and vegetables, grown under ordinary conditions, it is probable that the Edmonton district will produce more and better vegetables than any other section of the Dominion. Nowhere, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, has the writer seen such cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, carrots, peas, beans, etc., as are commonly to be seen growing in the gardens of Edmonton,

without any particular attempt to assist nature in the way of fertilizing or artificial watering. The marvellously rich soil, with the ample rainfall and summer warmth, accomplish more than all the arts known to the eastern market gardener.

WHATEVER YOU DO

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all land in Alberta is like that in the Saskatchewan Valley. There is great diversity, both as to soil, climate, and other characteristics, between the well watered, partially wooded land in the neighborhood of Edmonton and the open plains found in some parts of the province. If you do not find soil and conditions to suit you in other parts, don't think that you can't be suited in Alberta, but go into the Edmonton district.



An Enthusiast on Central Alberta
Frank G. Carpenter
at Edmonton

WHAT IS IT WORTH?

A gentleman from Illinois, of ripe experience in farming, who has spent two years on a Central Alberta farm, told the writer that it is worth more than the \$100-an-acre land in Illinois, because it will produce more, and a better climate goes with it.

WHAT IT COSTS

All the way from \$6 to \$35 an acre. At the lower figure can be bought wild lands a considerable distance from existing railways. At the higher figure can be got improved farms near the City of Edmonton. Free homestead land can be got at a distance of 50 or 60 miles to the west, northwest, or north of this city, in districts which will soon be opened up by new lines of railway. In other directions, free land may still be got by going a considerable distance back from the railways.

CLIMATE

In the matter of climate, there is almost unanimity of opinion. Central Alberta enjoys certainly the finest climate to be found on this continent east of the Rocky Mountains. People who have not experienced a Central

Alberta winter, are usually under the impression that it is more severe than that of the eastern provinces of Canada, or the northern tier of states. Nothing could be more erroneous than this impression. Nowhere east of the Rockies, except in places where it is much too hot in summer, is there as pleasant a winter as in the Edmonton district. It is true, there are low temperatures registered occasionally; but owing to the bright, clear, dry air and the absence of wind at low temperatures, the days are not unpleasant, even during the coldest weather.

On a typical Central Alberta cold winter's day, with the thermometer say at zero, not the least discomfort is felt, and no more clothing is needed than is worn in Toronto, Chicago or New York. The average winter temperature, as recorded at the Dominion Government Meteorological station at Edmonton, is about the same as that registered in Southern Minnesota, and higher than that of Duluth.

The following table compiled from figures supplied by the Dominion Meteorological Service, and the Weather Bureau of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, affords a convenient comparison of temperatures at Edmonton and at other points in the surrounding provinces and states, throughout the year 1905. The three figures under each month indicate respectively the average temperature for the month, the highest, and the lowest temperature readings recorded.

It will be noticed that at Edmonton there is neither such severe cold in winter nor such extreme heat in summer, as in other portions of the west.

It is impossible to form an opinion of the Edmonton climate from thermometer readings alone, however. Account must be taken of the delightful bright, dry, calm atmosphere which accompanies low temperatures here. Zero at Duluth or Chicago usually causes much more discomfort than 25 or 30 below zero at Edmonton.

There is usually less snow at Edmonton than in any portion of Canada, or the Northern, Atlantic, Middle, Northwestern States. There is rarely more snow than is required for sleighing. During the fifteen years that the Calgary and Edmonton Railway has been in operation, the train service has never been stopped, nor even delayed, on account of snow; and there has never been a snow plow over the road. Is there any other district where trains are run, from the latitude of Washington, D.C., north, of which the same could be said?

There are no blizzards in the Edmonton district. The almost constant high winds that are met with in Washington, Oregon, Montana and portions of the Canadian West are very rare in the Saskatchewan Valley in Alberta.



Glimpses of Edmonton

B.W.M.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Edmonton, Alta.	6.2 42 +	12.7 54	-35 35.4 61	-8 43.3 84	10 52 82	27 56.4 86
Calgary	10 46	14.4 57	-40 36 66	1.0 36.6 77	21.9 47.4 80	24 52.9 85
Lloydminster	-1.1 35	1.2 50.4	-38.8 29.1 59.4	-11.2 36.3 80.5	4.4 47.3 74.3	24.5 52.6 83.6
Battleford, Sask.	-1.6 36	5.3 48	-40 32 60	-9 40.8 81	9 50.5 79	25 56.2 88
Prince Albert, Sask. ...	-4.3 28	4.0 46	-39.3 26.3 54	-18.7 38.7 78	5.5 50.2 78.5	23.5 58.1 88
Winnipeg, Man.	-5.2 29.5	4.2 51.5	-39 23.8 57.7	-19.5 38.7 78.6	12 50.4 80.5	27 58.5 84.5
Bismark, N. Dak.	1.8 38	7.4 55	-39 34.4 69	1 40.7 75	17 50.0 81	24 60.6 89
Devil's Lake, N.D. ...	-3.5 30	5.8 52	-38 29.0 62	-11 38.4 74	14 48.6 83	24 57.8 85
Huron, S. Dak.	5.8 45	10.2 59	-36 38.0 73	7 43.8 77	17 52.8 79	30 63.9 95
Watertown, S. Dak. ...	4.9 33	9.0 54	-38 35.4 70	1 42.5 78	16 50.8 78	25 61.8 91
Harre, Mont.	10.0 50	11.2 63	-48 40 71	10 44.2 80	15 50.6 84	30 59.2 89
Hallack, Minn.	-4.9 33	2.9 48	-44 35.6 63	-27 38.4 79	12 50.4 83	27 58.4 82
Minneapolis	7.4 36	11.9 56	-26 35.1 67	3.0 44 72	21 54.2 77	36 64.9 85
Barren, Wis.	4.6 36	8.8 48	-30 31.4 60	-6 41.9 66	20 51.6 80	26 62.5 86
Des Moines, Iowa	12.8 45	11.8 63	-26 43.5 77	11 48.7 82	21 59.1 80	38 70.6 90

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER									
Edmonton, Alta.	62.8 80	45	61.3 84	38	51.8 79	28	36.4 60	2.0 33.4 65	-10	21.2 43	-11				
Calgary.....	61.2 71	40	60	86	33	51.5 80	22	37.4 72	3.0 33.7 70	-25	24.6 47	-14			
Lloydminster	60	78	43	59	82.3 35.8	47.3 73.3	21.5 30.5 62.8	4	35.1 66	-14	15.9 38	-13			
Battleford, Sask.	63.1 87	41	63.8 86	38	53.5 76	26	34.9 68	4	29.7 60	-15			
Prince Albert, Sask.	63.4 82	36.5	62.3 83	41.5	49.4 69.8	25.5	32.3 60	-4.5	27.0 55	-19.5	14.5 41.5	-14			
Winnipeg, Man.	65.3 86.8	46	65.4 84	43.15	58	86	29	38.1 78	6	26.7 59	-21	11.6 35.4	-17.5		
Bismark, N. Dak.	66.8 91	43	68.8 101	45	61.8 97	37	40.4 84	11	33.4 70	-15	16.8 41	-16			
Devil's Lake, N. D.	64.6 87	40	66.9 94	45	59	93	30	38.2 83	20	28.8 62	-21	14.0 40	-21		
Huron, S. Dak.	68.6 94	48	71.8 98	52	63.8 95	36	44.2 86	19	36.2 71	-14	22.3 50	-11			
Watertown, S. Dak.	65.4 91	44	68.9 93	46	61.8 97	37	41.9 84	12	33.6 64	-14	20.0 43	-12			
Havre, Mont.	69.8 98	49	70.7 96	41	60.2 91	31	41.4 88	-7	34	68	-28	23	43	-18	
Hallock, Minn.	65.2 84	84	65.8 91	41	59.8 87	28	38.5 78	4	28.2 62	-27	12.0 36	-19	
Minneapolis	69.8 93	54	70.3 95	50	63.7 84	43	45	82	17	35.2 61	-8	23.9 45	-1
Barron, Wis.	69.0 96	44	67.7 94	42	61.1 88	34	44.8 84	10	32.1 62	-10	21.9 52	-12	
Des Moines, Iowa	71.0 94	54	75.3 94	58	67.5 88	50	50.8 85	24	50.8 64	3	28.9 57	1.0	

The Dominion Meteorological services report June and October temperatures at Edmonton as 6 degrees below Normal.

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A STATE SENATOR'S OPINION

State Senator H. C. Black, of Stearns County, Minnesota, after spending a year in the Edmonton district, writes:

"The winters (in Alberta) are not so severe as in Minnesota, and we don't have any of your three-day blizzards. The summers are very agreeable . . . As a whole, I claim that the climate is better than in Minnesota."

OTHER OPINIONS

Mr. D. W. Warner, a farmer at Edmonton, and president of the Alberta Farmers' Association, formerly of Wakefield, Dixon County, Nebraska, after seven years' residence on an Edmonton farm says he "prefers the Alberta climate to that of Nebraska, where he lived thirty-one years before coming to this district. Man or stock does not mind the cold of winter so much as in Nebraska." Mr. Warner has been a farmer and stock raiser in both places.

Mr. W. F. Stevens, a successful farmer of the Clover Bar settlement a few miles to the east of Edmonton, writes:

"I lived four years in New York State, four in Minnesota, seventeen in Indiana and five in Alberta. I do not hesitate to say that I have found the winters here more pleasant than in any of the above states. Alberta winters lack the blustery conditions of New York, the blizzardy nature of Minnesota, and the dampness of Indiana. Measured by the thermometer, the climate of Alberta is colder than that of the states mentioned except Minnesota; but judged by what men and animals can endure, it is much warmer."

ALBERTA TOO SMALL

Mr. Edwin Auld, late of Seattle, Washington, recently wrote to an acquaintance: "In regard to the climatic conditions of the Edmonton district, I would say that I have lived in Edmonton during the last two winters and last summer. Having made my home in Seattle for the last twenty years, I should be able to make a fair comparison between a mild and a northern climate. My business here is such that I have been constantly driving about the country, both in winter and in summer; and I do not hesitate to state, with due consideration to my former home, and one of the greatest states in the Union, that I have seen more beautiful, bright, clear weather here in Edmonton than in any place I have ever been. The winters have been mild, the spring opening up early, allowing farmers to begin seeding in March; and the summers are all that one can desire.

It is a common everyday remark that if people only knew what beautiful weather we have here, and the great possibilities of the country, Alberta would not be half large enough."

RAPIDITY OF VEGETATION

The summers in the Edmonton district are ideal for rapid growth of vegetation. Owing to the great length of the days—the sun shines for over 18 hours a day at mid-summer—and the copious, though not excessive, rains, together with the marvellous richness of soil, there takes place a rapidity of growth which can only be characterized as wonderful.

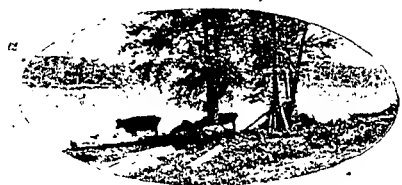
Though the days are hot, the thermometer sometimes rising above 90 in the shade, the air is dry and the heat is not oppressive, and prostrations from heat are unknown. Even during the hottest weather the nights are cool and blankets are needed.

SUMMER FROSTS

Strangers, looking at the map, sometimes ask if Edmonton is not too far north to be a successful wheat country. The Edmonton district is rather less subject to summer frosts than most other countries where hard wheat is grown. A locality where the entire wheat crop of the district averages year after year in the neighborhood of 25 bushels to the acre is not suffering materially from frost.

Edmonton does look rather high up on the map, as compared with Minnesota and Dakota, which were once considered the northern limit of the wheat belt. But the climate at Edmonton is much less severe than that of Dakota, and the summer is longer. As shown by the temperature table on pages 8-9, taken from government records, the temperatures at Edmonton are very similar to those recorded at Southern Minnesota points. An interesting point in this connection is the fact that at Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River, there are two flour mills in operation, the machinery having been hauled from Edmonton at enormous expense. These are turning out flour of high grade, of course from wheat grown in the vicinity—just 400 miles almost due north of Edmonton and over 700 miles north of the international boundary.

**Mixed
Farming**



While the Edmonton district is capable of producing enormous crops of wheat, aggregating millions of bushels annually, it is probably at mixed farming that her settlers

will make the greatest success. Nature has so liberally provided the district with streams and lakes and rich luscious pasture, as well as abundance of wild hay, which can be had for the cutting, that it would be unwise not to turn these advantages to account by keeping cattle on every farm. The soil and climate seem specially suited to the production of cultivated grasses, such as timothy, brome grass, clover, etc.; and the enormous stacks of wheat and oat straw left after threshing provide fodder of considerable value for cattle. So that the farmer who wishes to get the best return from his land, and wants to keep busy in the winter as well as in summer, will combine the raising of horses, cattle, and swine, etc., with the growing of wheat, oats and barley.

CATTLE AND DAIRYING

A very large percentage of the prize-winning cattle at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and other Western fairs every year are from the Edmonton district; and nowhere can better cattle be raised, or at less cost. The rich summer pasture, absence of extreme heat and comparative freedom from mosquitoes or other pests, in conjunction with the easy winters and the great yield of hay crops and the ease with which it is saved, make this an ideal dairy country; and this industry is one of the first importance.



Mid-Winter on an Edmonton Farm

While milking cows, and calves, should of course, be well fed, and stabled at nights, it is quite unnecessary to stable steers and heifers; and they require little feed other than that furnished by the stacks of straw left on the fields, at which they are allowed to run.

SHEEP

are raised very successfully in the Edmonton district. There are no bad storms and no spear grass; and flocks are remarkably free from disease. There are no burrs

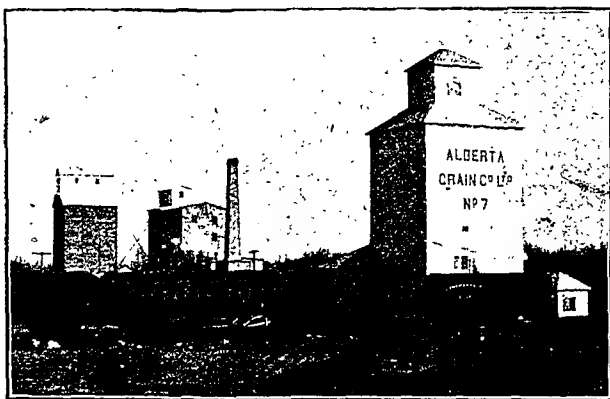
or other nuisances, and the Edmonton Woollen Mills report that wool comes to them in remarkably good condition, and brings a good figure. This mill will be enlarged as the supply of wool increases; and every pound of wool that can be raised can be used. Mutton finds ready sale to butchers at about 6c a pound, live weight. Lambs bring about \$4 each.

HOG RAISING

is an exceedingly important industry here, and one which requires but little capital and gives remarkably satisfactory results. While no corn is grown, barley and mill-stuffs make good substitutes. Any kind of disease among hogs is unknown. The market is easily capable of taking the entire supply, owing to the enormous consumption of pork products in the great north, which is supplied from Edmonton; and in the Mountains to the west. There are great possibilities in the meat packing industry at Edmonton.

FLAX GROWING

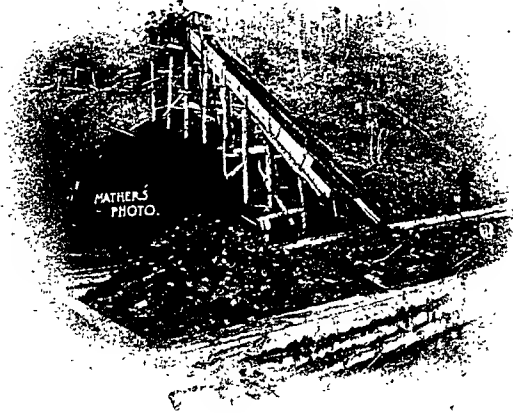
is an industry which is only in its infancy in the Edmonton district, but has proved eminently successful, and has great possibilities ahead of it. The thrifty German and Galician settlers have demonstrated the entire suitability of soil and climate for the production of flax. The establishment at Edmonton of a mill to convert the seed into oil and oil cake, for which there is an excellent opening, would at once cause the growing of flax to develop into a very important branch of agriculture.



The latest additions to Edmonton's Milling and Elevator Facilities

OTHER RESOURCES

The resources of the Edmonton district are by no means limited to the various branches of agriculture, however. There are great opportunities for various industries. The two principal requirements for successful manufacturing, cheap power and ample shipping facilities, are provided at the City of Edmonton. The city, and a considerable portion



From Mine to Barge

of the district, is underlaid with lignite coal of very high grade, which even under the somewhat crude methods of handling at present employed, can be delivered on wagons or cars at the mines at about one dollar a ton, thus furnishing the source of unlimited cheap power, as well as assurance of cheap fuel for domestic use.

NATURAL GAS

of a very high quality for illuminating, heating and power purposes has been discovered within the city limits at Edmonton, and a strong local company is now engaged deepening their present borings. Gas of high quality was struck at about 1,460 feet depth, but not under sufficient pressure to satisfy the promoters. The indications, however, warrant a feeling of certainty that a similar gas, in inexhaustible quantity, will be struck lower down, and the work will be proceeded with until the right spot is reached. The immense advantage to the city of such a discovery is obvious.

14
Promised
@ 15-4

While these advantages are generally considered as of value to the City of Edmonton, they are also of enormous importance to the district, as the development of a great industrial centre means the best possible market for much of the produce of the surrounding farms; and the transportation advantages which permit the development of a great commercial and industrial centre at Edmonton are equally of value to the surrounding farming communities and market towns.

TIMBER

Amongst other exceedingly valuable resources of the district might be mentioned the timber which is found throughout the entire district. This consists of poplar, spruce and tamarac. The former is used principally by the settlers for firewood, for putting up log buildings, and for fencing purposes, being only occasionally cut into lumber. Spruce and tamarac are not so widely distributed as poplar but are found in large blocks in many different parts of the district, and there are many sawmills, employing many hundreds of hands, engaged in cutting it into square timber and lumber. At Edmonton there are two fine mills, one cutting 75 thousand feet of lumber a day, and the other about half that. A third sawmill of large capacity is now building. There are also numerous planing mills and sash and door factories, there being three situated in Edmonton employing over 100 hands, from which the output is shipped south to Red Deer, east to Lloydminster in the Britannia Colony 200 miles down the river, and north to Fort McPherson 1,800 miles away.

FISH

abound in all Central Alberta waters. Jackfish (or pike) and pickerel are numerous everywhere, while many of the larger lakes in the district, such as Lac Ste Anne, Pigeon Lake, White Whale Lake, etc., are teeming with white fish, the king of fresh water fish. During the past two winters, many car loads of whitefish were shipped from Edmonton to the large cities of the Eastern States.

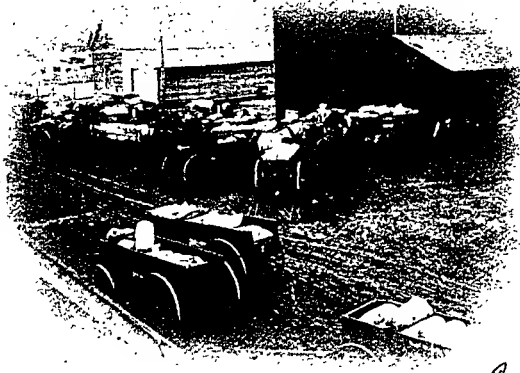
MARKETS

Up to the present time, our farmers have always enjoyed the best of all markets for most of their farm produce—a good home market. The city of Edmonton, and other towns in the district, have been growing so fast that the demand for such farm products as butter, eggs, vegetables, small fruits, etc., has always kept fully up to the supply, and good prices have ruled.

All wheat grown has been bought at good figures by the local flouring mills. There are seven well equipped mills within 20 miles of Edmonton. These mills find a market for their product in supplying the local trade, in shipping to

8
surrounding Alberta points, and in supplying the needs of that territory to the north, stretching from the Saskatchewan to Fort McPherson, on the MacKenzie River, 1,800 miles away.

Hitherto the wheat grown within marketable distance of Edmonton has been insufficient to supply the demands of these markets for flour, notwithstanding the magnificent crops raised; and large quantities of flour have had to be shipped in from Manitoba. Of course the time will soon come when there will be vastly more wheat raised than these markets can assimilate; but before that time arrives



63
After Threshing

A Winter Scene at an Edmonton Flour Mill

we will be in direct rail communication with the Pacific coast, and the markets of the countless millions of Asia will be open to us. Flour or wheat will be worth as much at Port Simpson as at Montreal, and Edmonton is only half as far from Port Simpson as Brandon, the wheat city of Manitoba, is from Montreal, and is nearer the Pacific than Chicago is to the Atlantic.

As to oats, while it has always been predicted every fall that there would be no market for the large crop, yet a good market has always been found, and a fair price has prevailed every season. We have, just across the river in Strathcona, a large and perfectly equipped rolled-oat plant which is turning out a product the equal of anything in America, and is shipping rolled oats into Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as supplying almost the entire de-

mand in Alberta and a considerable portion of the province of British Columbia. The large lumbering concerns situated at Edmonton use considerable quantities of oats in their winter camps, and very large shipments are made into the lumbering districts of British Columbia. Besides this, there will for some years be a large demand for oats created by the vast amount of railway construction that will take place in territory for which Edmonton is the base of supplies, vast numbers of horses and mules being used in such work.

One of our best markets is still untouched. That will be in the great mountain area, rich in mineral wealth and in timber, which lies immediately to the west of us, and which will be made available by the new railroads about to be built through this region from Edmonton. A large industrial population will follow the roads into this mountain region, and this population will have to be supplied with practically everything they eat—flour, meat, oatmeal, vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, groceries, etc.—as well as horse feed, from Edmonton and the Edmonton district.

No portion of this continent was ever favored in the early stages of its development, with brighter prospects as regards markets and the means of reaching them.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS IN DAIRYING AS SHOWN BY DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT CREAMERIES

No. of Patrons.	Pounds.	Value.	Produced in Edmonton Terr.
1901	463	261,498	\$50,272
1905	1291	813,430	\$173,671

676,612 pounds or 83 per cent. of 1905 output was produced in territory between Edmonton and Innisfail, 115 miles to the south.

FOUR YEARS' PROGRESS IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

	Total Crop of Alberta in 1898	1905	Percentage of 1905 Crop raised in Edmonton Territory
Wheat	792,417 bu.	2,306,524 bu.	42 per cent.
Oats	1,734,197 bu.	9,514,180 bu.	60 per cent.
Barley	279,826 bu.	1,773,914 bu.	66 per cent.



Edm.

Edmonton Farmers have begun to experiment in Apple Culture

TRANSPORTATION

Ample transportation facilities are absolutely assured for the Edmonton district. The Canadian Northern Railway enters Edmonton from the east putting the district in touch with all the great systems of the east and south. This road is vigorously pushing construction on two branches to the west and north of Edmonton, which will render much new country available for settlement. The promoters of the C.N.R. have stated their intention of pushing the main line on to the Pacific coast with all possible speed.



The district is also served by the Canadian Pacific Railway which enters the city from the south, having secured running rights from the Canadian Northern Railway over their short line connecting Edmonton with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Strathcona. The C.P.R. is now preparing to gain easier access to Edmonton by the erection, at enormous cost, of a high level bridge over the Saskatchewan River. When this is completed, it may be taken for granted that the company will push on to secure a share in the traffic of the great territory awaiting development to the west and northwest of Edmonton.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is now under construction from the Great Lakes to Edmonton; and high officials of the road have stated that Grand Trunk trains will be running to Edmonton by the end of August, 1907. This road will also vigorously push construction from Edmonton to the Pacific Coast terminal just as soon as surveys can be completed, and their engineers have matured their plans.

The Edmonton district will then be served by lines entering Edmonton from at least seven different directions. As at least three great transcontinental systems are represented, the benefits derivable from the keenest competition in transportation are assured to the district.



Some Edmonton Homes



In the outskirts of Edmonton

20 C. M. Tait

The City of Edmonton

CAPITAL OF ALBERTA

Gateway of the Northwest

It was not by accident nor without due consideration that the Dominion legislators, in 1905, selected Edmonton as the provisional capital of the new Province of Alberta. The wisdom of that selection was amply justified a year later, when the Provincial Legislature, composed of men fully conversant with local conditions, decided by an overwhelming majority to make Edmonton the permanent seat of government of the province. That decision was in no sense a surprise to those thoroughly familiar with present conditions in Central Alberta, and its prospects for future developments. Situated about one hundred miles south of an east-and-west line dividing the province into two exactly equal areas, and very near the centre from east to west, Edmonton is almost the geographical centre of Alberta. It is the principal railway centre in the province, making it easy of access from all parts of the country. Humanly speaking, it is now a certainty that it is destined to become a great metropolis for a territory large enough for an empire.



SITUATION

This youngest of Canadian capital cities is beautifully situated on high land on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, commanding a magnificent view across the thickly wooded valley, which is, perhaps a mile across and about 200 feet deep. Any time from the beginning of May to the end of October, the view of this valley, thickly clothed with dense foliage of varying shades, with the 800-foot-wide river sweeping down in graceful curves, is perhaps, one of the most delightful pieces of landscape to be found between the Ontario boundary and the Rocky mountains. Even during the winter months the scene is an attractive one.



C. W. M.



Some Edmonton Banks

SANITATION

Situated as it is, overlooking this valley, the location naturally lends itself to drainage and sanitation. These considerations, with the fine climate and pure water supply, taken from the glacier-fed Saskatchewan, make Edmonton a most desirable place of residence.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The city owns and operates its own water service, electric light plant and telephone system. A sewerage system has been installed along with the water service and both are being extended as rapidly as possible in an endeavor to keep up with the growth of the city. The water and light services are satisfactory in the extreme. The demand on the telephone service has greatly outgrown the capacity of the present plant, and the need of improved service is generally recognized. Both the citizens and the city officials are determined that the best there is in telephone equipment is none too good for Edmonton; and in the near future there will be commenced the installation of an automatic system which will be the very best that modern electrical science has been able to evolve.

It is probable that the continued rapid growth of the city will render some means of rapid transit a necessity. It is generally understood that the installation of a system of electric street railways will be commenced as a civic enterprise in 1907.

CITIZENS PROGRESSIVE

Edmonton is essentially a modern town. It was scarcely a village ten years ago; and nearly three-quarters of it have been built during the last four years. The census of 1901 showed a town of 2,652 people, while at the end of 1905 a conservative estimate places the figure at 11,901. The assessable value of the town in 1901 was \$1,395,912. In 1905 the assessment had risen to over \$6,600,000. The city is being built up by business men of progressive ideas and keen business foresight.



Edmonton Polo Teams

BUILDINGS

The buildings that are seen along the streets or in course of erection, are not of the light, cheaply-built class, more or less temporary, so often noticeable in new towns in the west. They are solid, massive permanent structures, such as are only built by men who are confident of the future of their city, and are not afraid to put their money into enterprises from which there can be no turning back.

Edmonton has retail stores, banks, office buildings and hotels which would not be out of place on the best street of any city in Canada. There are churches and schools of which any city of fifty thousand people might be proud.

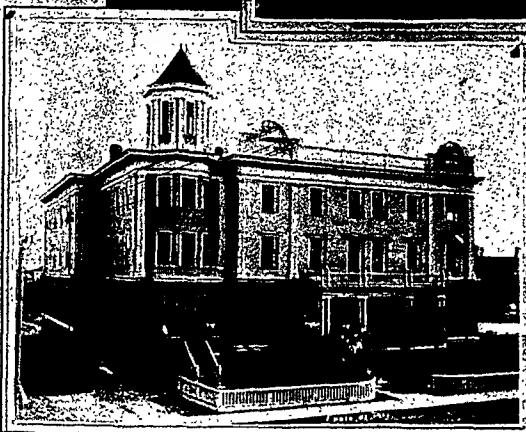
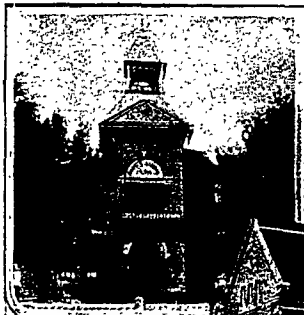


**Bank and Office Building, temporarily used for
Government Offices**

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Ample educational facilities are provided. The public schools are well housed in handsome and commodious brick and stone structures. These schools are well conducted on very progressive lines, and the most modern ideas are embodied in their management. The teachers are well paid, and the board are in a position to command the services of capable and experienced educationalists, and a high order of efficiency is attained.

Besides the public school buildings here shown, some less pretentious frame buildings are in temporary use; and a new \$40,000 school building is in course of erection.



High School.
Alberta College

Queens Ave. Public School
McKay Ave. Public School

Besides the public schools, there are several other educational institutions, each doing good work in their particular lines.

Alberta College, established in 1903, under the principalship of Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.A., B.D., a gentleman of scholarly attainments and sterling character, as well as very extensive educational experience, is doing splendid work in the way of higher education than comes within the scope of even the best public schools. Besides covering a portion of the work done in arts courses by university colleges, Alberta College devotes particular attention to its commercial course and many students are fitted for business careers.

Other educational institutions are the Grand Trunk Business College, an excellently conducted enterprise attaining very satisfactory results; a private school for girls, and a private boys' school, each under the management of thoroughly efficient educationalists of wide experience. The Convent of the Sacred Heart receives young ladies either as boarders or for day tuition only.

LAW AND ORDER

Those who come to Alberta expecting to find "wild and woolly" conditions, invariably soon recognize the fact that life and property is as safe in Edmonton or for that matter, anywhere in Western Canada as in Toronto or Montreal; and citizens of the United States, who have moved to the Canadian West are soon ready to admit that the Canadian laws are fully as good as those of the United States, and that they are much more rigidly and effectively enforced.

CITY GOVERNMENT

The city is governed on the most modern ideas of civic economy; and the city, as a body corporate, shows the same progressive spirit that is evinced by her citizens individually. The executive branch of the city government is in the hands of three commissioners, who are permanent salaried officials; while the legislative branch consists of the mayor and eight aldermen, the mayor also being chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

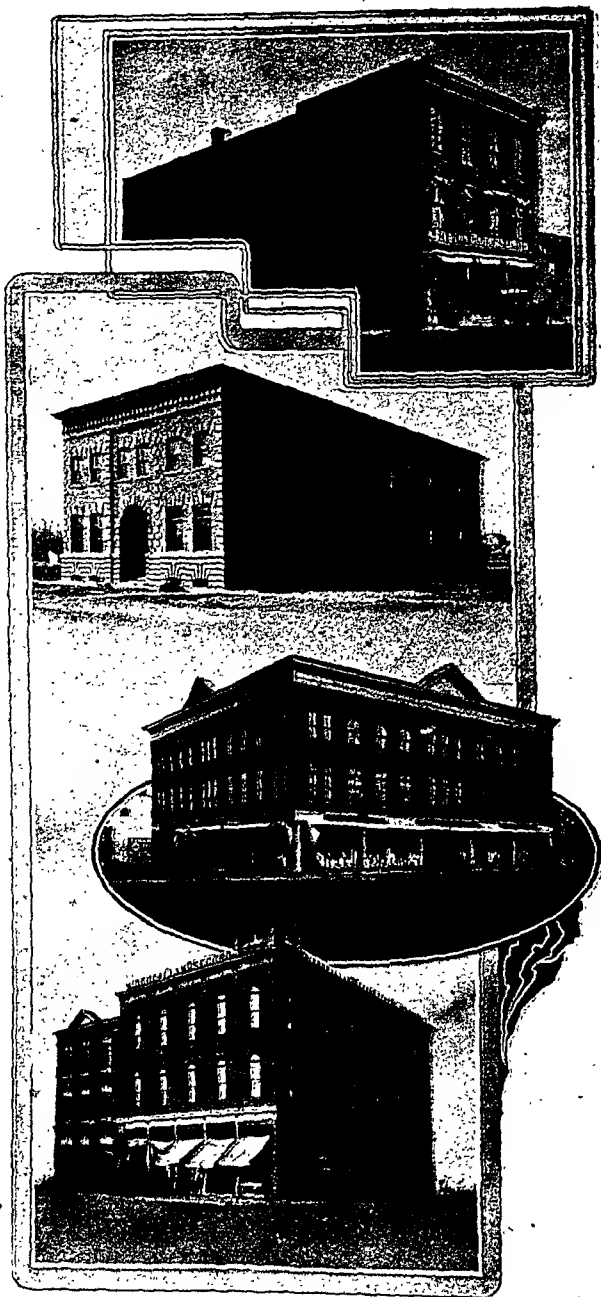
The most modern ideas of taxation are in force, the single tax idea being the basic principle of assessment, the land only, and, not the improvements it carries, being taken as the value for taxes, thus encouraging building and the establishment of industrial and commercial enterprises.

PROSPECTS

The general nature of Edmonton's prospects, and the sources from which it draws its business, have already been touched upon in speaking of the Edmonton District. There are, however, several features which affect the city particularly, as apart from the district.



Edmonton Hospitals



Some Wholesale Houses
Some Retail Stores

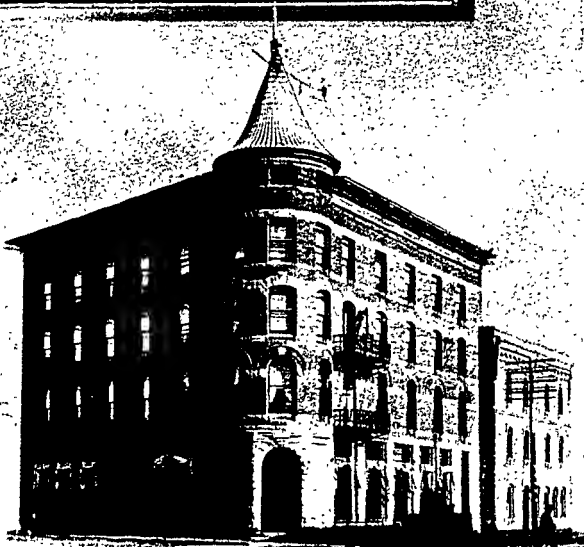
A GREAT WHOLESALE CENTRE

The exceptional advantages enjoyed by Edmonton in the way of transportation facilities, present and prospective, must make Edmonton the great distributing centre of the central west. Already the city enjoys the advantage of communication by two great transcontinental transportation systems; and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways are in keen competition for the city's traffic. Before the close of next year, the trains of the Grand Trunk Pacific will also be running into Edmonton, affording a degree of competition in transportation not at the present time enjoyed by any point in Western Canada except Winnipeg. By the time the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are completed to the western boundary of the province, there will be at least fifteen hundred miles of rails in territory which is commercially tributary to Edmonton. As the entire territory referred to is valuable, agriculturally and industrially, and will be settled as soon as provided with transportation, this means that at least one hundred railway towns and villages will look to Edmonton as their commercial, industrial, financial, educational and professional centre. Already there are some seven hundred retail stores supplied from Edmonton wholesale houses.

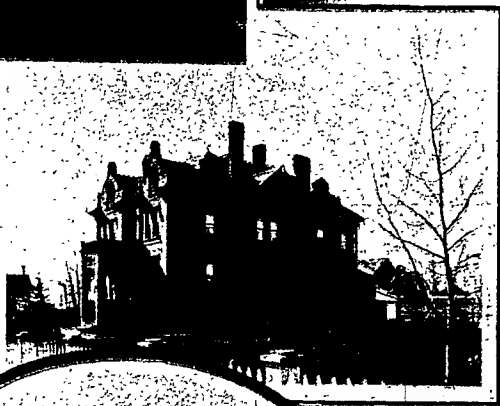
The same transportation conditions which make Edmonton a successful wholesale centre, together with the cheap power previously referred to, should rapidly tend to make Edmonton

THE CHIEF INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

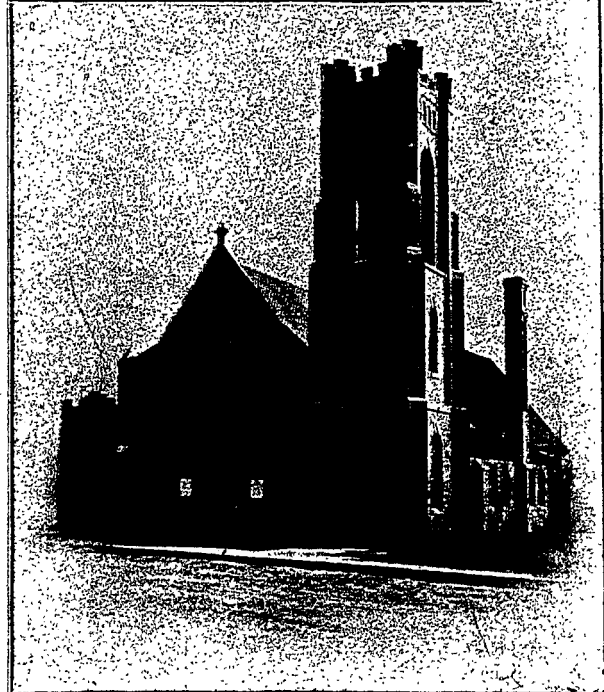
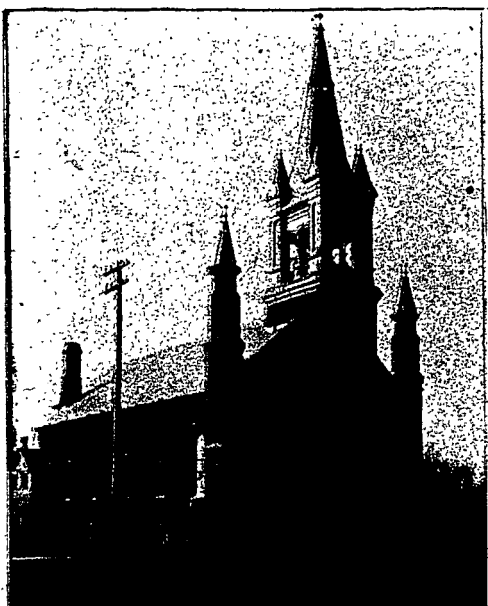
of the Canadian West; and the statement has been made, and with considerable justification, that there is today no point on the American continent offering as favorable opportunities in many lines of industry. That looks at first glance a random statement; but it is pointed out that there is no other point at which the essential conditions are so favorable. Unlimited cheap fuel; the most ample transportation conditions; raw material in many lines produced locally; a rich territory extending at least four hundred miles to the east, three hundred miles south, five hundred miles westward and northwest, in which local industries have a practical monopoly, being protected from competition from the east by a couple of thousand miles of rail haul, and from the south by the customs tariff. Many points can show the first three conditions, but it is doubtful if any other point can add the last. Those industries at present established in Edmonton have been successful beyond reasonable expectations, and Edmonton products are finding ready market over a large area, and the territory is extending as fast as facilities can be added for increasing the output.



Jasper Avenue, corner of First Street
Alberta Hotel



Some Edmonton Homes



St. Joachim's (Roman Catholic)

All Saints (Episcopal)

EDMONTON'S COAL RESOURCES

are another very important factor in the development of the city. Edmonton coal has proved itself of very great value for domestic and industrial purposes. But besides furnishing cheap fuel to the citizens and cheap power to Edmonton's factories, there are possibilities of the development of a great trade in supplying with fuel the great stretch of country, rich in agricultural resources, but devoid of fuel, lying away to the east of us, for many hundred miles. It is believed that the supply of coal at Edmonton is practically inexhaustible; and with the ample transportation facilities which are in sight, it can be distributed over a wide area.

FUR TRADE

Edmonton is one of the most important fur buying centres on the continent. All the furs of the MacKenzie and Peace River systems of waterways find their market in Edmonton. There are eight fur buying firms here, several being branches of great houses of international reputation. The furs handled by Edmonton houses aggregate many hundred thousand dollars worth annually. The purchase of fur almost invariably means the sale of about an equal amount of supplies to the trader or trapper.



Edmonton Baptist Church

WHAT EDMONTON HAS DONE

Statistics as to assessment, civic works, etc., are only available for 1905. Progress during 1906 will be at a much more rapid rate.

	In 1901.	In 1905
Population	2,625	10,500
Assessment	\$1,390,000	\$6,600,000
Sewers in operation	none	11½ miles
Water mains	none	12½ miles
Street grading	2½	30 miles
14-ft. granolithic walks	none	2½ miles
Plank walks	about 5 miles	32½ miles

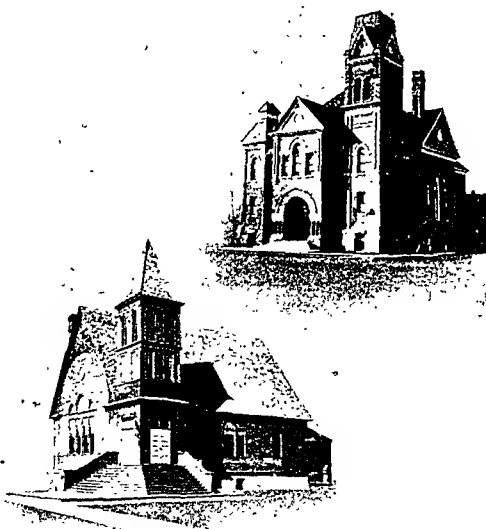
Chartered Banks have increased from two in 1901 to eleven at present.

Custom house receipts have nearly doubled each year.

Present civic improvements will be extended during 1906 by at least 50 per cent., if labor can be got to carry to completion the extensions planned by the city authorities.

A few years ago three trains per week carried the traffic of the Edmonton district. Today seven trains a day are insufficient to handle the business of Edmonton.

Would you like to make a prediction as to the population of Edmonton when the census of 1911 is taken?



First Presbyterian Church
Queens Avenue Presbyterian Church

Other Towns in the District

To the north, south, east and west of Edmonton the country is dotted with little hamlets, usually consisting of a post office, store and schoolhouse, and, in many cases, a church. Nowhere in the Edmonton district can one get very far from post-offices, schools and churches. In that portion of Central Alberta to the north of Red Deer, there are 133 post offices and 350 public school districts. As fast as more are needed, they are provided.

In addition to these hamlets are many towns and villages of rapidly increasing importance scattered along the different railways. Going south on the Canadian Pacific Railway we come first to

STRATHCONA

an independent municipality, but separated from Edmonton only by river, and so closely identified with the larger place that the two can hardly be considered apart. Their interests are identical, and the two will develop on parallel lines. Anything that makes for the advancement of the smaller town will undoubtedly help the city, and vice versa. The town contains something over 3,000 people, is thoroughly wide-awake, and is being built up by a set of business men of progressive ideas, plenty of energy, and an unusually high average of business integrity. Owns its well-equipped electric lighting plant. Supplied with churches and schools which would be a credit to a much larger place. Telephone service is supplied from the Edmonton system, the service to both towns being free to subscribers in either. The town has flour mills, elevators, oatmeal mill, saw mill, pork packing plant, brewery, two newspapers, two branches of chartered banks, good hotels, lumber yards—in fact, everything that goes to make up an up-to-date town. The town's affairs are in the hands of an energetic and progressive council with an active and level headed executive. A water and sewer system was put in last year, and is being rapidly extended to meet the requirements of the citizens. Population something over 3,000, and growing rapidly.

The next town of importance is

LEDUC

20 miles south of Edmonton, a town of about 500 people containing the following business establishments:

Flour mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day; 5 grain elevators and warehouses; a creamery; a pork pack-

ing establishment; a planing mill; 3 blacksmith shops; the Merchants Bank of Canada; 4 general stores; 2 hardware stores; a drug store; a jewelry store, a harness shop; 3 implement agencies; 2 butcher shops; 2 lumber yards; 2 livery stables; 3 restaurants; 5 churches; public school; 2 physicians; a veterinarian; 3 real estate offices; a milliner; a dressmaker. The town is connected both with the Bell long distance telephone service and the local telephone system from Edmonton.

30 miles south of Edmonton is

MILLET

This is a growing and progressive village, with a population of about 400, and contains several progressive general stores, churches, schools, grain elevators, hotels, chartered bank, etc.

WETASKIWIN

is 40 miles south of Edmonton, and is the starting point for a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running eastwards, at present known as the Wetaskiwin branch. Wetaskiwin is a busy, progressive town, and is the business centre for a considerable area of valuable agricultural country surrounding it. This place has recently received from the Alberta Legislature a charter as a city. Wetaskiwin is well supplied with facilities for doing business in all lines usually found in a western town. Wetaskiwin merchants are progressive and keen men of business. In its corporate capacity the town shows a progressive spirit, and is now operating its own electric light plant, and is considering the establishment of a water and sewer system. In addition to many fine stores, and hotels considerably above the average in the smaller towns, Wetaskiwin is well supplied with chartered banks, churches, and an exceedingly creditable public school, built and equipped at a cost of about \$40,000. Wetaskiwin is an exceedingly good customer for Edmonton's wholesale houses and factories.

The new branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway running east from Wetaskiwin, is in operation for about 50 miles, and construction further east is proceeding with all possible speed. On this line there has arisen within the last few months many new local trade centres, such as Bittern Lake, Camrose and Daysland, any one of which may be an embryo city, as the country surrounding them is uniformly good, and the country is well filled up with a good class of settlers.

Proceeding south from Wetaskiwin, the next point is

PONOKA

62 miles south of Edmonton. This is the centre of a well settled district, filled up largely with practical American farmers. The town, which is beautifully situated on

a picturesque and sanitary site on the banks of the Battle River, contains a population of 600 or 700 people, and is supplied with sawmills, planing mill, chartered banks, well kept general stores, hotels, lumber yards, livery stables, blacksmith shops, implement agencies, etc.

LACOMBE

80 miles south of Edmonton, has a population estimated at 1,500. This is also the centre of a fine farming district, which is well settled with a prosperous and progressive lot of farmers. This is essentially a mixed farming district, and some of the best cattle raised in Alberta are bred in that neighborhood. There is a Government creamery at this point, which last year produced 60,000 pounds of butter.

This is the starting point for another branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Lacombe branch, reaching out into undeveloped territory to the east. This line is now in operation for 50 miles, the present terminus of the organized service being at Stettler, a town which has sprung up with characteristic western rapidity. Though at the end of last year this town did not even have a place on the map, it is now supplied with a complete equipment of all facilities necessary for supplying the needs of the surrounding farming community. There are in operation 4 general stores, 3 hardware stores, a drug store, a jewelry store, a confectioner, a milliner, a baker, a harness maker, 4 implement warehouses, 3 lumber yards, 3 livery stables, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 hotels, 2 boarding houses, temperance hotel, a restaurant, 2 butcher shops, and a resident physician. There is also a public school and comfortable churches.

RED DEER

100 miles south of Edmonton is considered the dividing line between territory commercially tributary to Edmonton, and that which looks principally to Calgary, 100 miles further south, as its commercial centre. A bright progressive town built on a very attractive site in the valley of the river of the same name, containing many well built and creditable buildings. Operates its own electric light plant, and is considering the installation of water works and sewer systems. Its business men are energetic and progressive, and the town promises to be one of the more important points in the Province.

Along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway between Edmonton and Red Deer are many smaller points, such as Elnerslie, Oroskwan, Hobbema, Morningside, Blackfalds and Harris, of which space does not permit extended mention, but all of which are making considerable progress, and help to swell the volume of Edmonton's distributing trade.

Along the line newly opened by the Canadian Northern Railway are many promising trade centres which have come into existence within the last few months, but with the great possibilities of the rich mixed farming country which these infant towns serve, they are springing up with almost mushroom rapidity, and these towns are already customers of Edmonton's wholesale houses, and the volume of trade is increasing by leaps and bounds.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN

18 miles north-east of Edmonton, is the first town reached. This is not an infant town, however, having been established many years ago as the headquarters of a detachment of the North-West Mounted Police. The Fort is the market town for one of the finest and most prosperous farming districts in Western Canada. The town is beautifully situated on the banks of the broad Saskatchewan at the point where it is crossed by the Canadian Northern Railway. The population has already reached 800 or 900, and is likely to increase with considerable rapidity. The town possesses most of the facilities required in an agricultural centre. There are 2 branches of chartered banks, 5 general stores, 3 hardware stores, 2 drug stores, a furniture store, a lumber yard, a brick yard, 3 livery stables, 2 licensed hotels, 3 real estate offices, 2 restaurants, 3 implement agencies, a photographer, a dentist, 3 physicians, 2 lawyers, 2 veterinary surgeons, a weekly newspaper; while the moral and intellectual welfare of the inhabitants is provided for by Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and a very substantial brick school. The Fort is a good place to live in, and a good place to settle near.

Further east are found Scotford, Bruederheim, Lamont, all located in first class farming settlements, but which have hardly been in existence long enough to give much indication as to what their future will be.

CHIPMAN

45 miles east of Edmonton is the market point for the rich and well-settled Beaver Lake and Ross Creek settlements to the south, and the Wostok and Victoria settlements to the north. Although this town had not even a name or a place on the map a few months ago, it is now provided with stores, hotels, livery stables, butcher shops, blacksmith shops, schools, churches, and a grain elevator will be finished in time to handle the crop now growing.

HILLIARD, MUNDARE, AND RAITH

are names which were unheard of a few months ago, but which are now developing into trade centres for the surrounding districts.

VEGREVILLE

73 miles from Edmonton was vacant prairie not many months ago, but today is a busy bustling village of considerable commercial importance, whose merchants do a large business with the settlers in the splendid country surrounding it. All the ordinary requirements of an agricultural community can be supplied by the progressive business establishments of this town.

Further east are Lavoy, Ranfurly, Innisfree and Minburn.

Then comes

MANNVILLE

105 miles from Edmonton, in the centre of a famous agricultural district, known as the Vermilion Valley, through which runs the Vermilion river. Though only started late last summer, Mannville has already attracted 3 general stores, 2 agricultural implement agencies; 2 livery stables, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 restaurants, a shoe shop real estate agency, lumber yard, drug store, and the Methodist and Presbyterian churches are represented there. Mannville is certain to develop into a market town of considerable importance.

VERMILION

130 miles east of Edmonton, is a divisional point on the Canadian Northern Railway, and consequently, independent of the fact that it is the centre of a fine farming district is bound to develop into a place of considerable importance. All these points help to swell the volume of trade of Edmonton's wholesale and industrial establishments.

THE MORINVILLE

branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, running in a northerly direction from Edmonton, graded in 1905, but not yet in operation at the time of writing, (April, 1906), serves a splendid agricultural district, which is well filled with a good class of settlers, mostly practical farmers from the Eastern Canadian provinces.

ST. ALBERT

a busy little incorporated village of some 300 or 400 inhabitants, 9 miles north-west of Edmonton, is beautifully situated on the Sturgeon River, and is one of the most picturesque towns in Western Canada. Has a flour mill and elevator; 3 general stores, 2 hotels, brickyard, sawmill, etc. This is the episcopal seat of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert, and a massive and imposing cathedral is now in course of erection. Telephone service is supplied from Edmonton.

MORINVILLE

is an incorporated village 10 miles further north, and is at present the end of construction on this branch of the Canadian Northern Railway. Has a flour mill, warehouses, stores, hotels, church, schools, etc. Telephone service connected with the Edmonton telephone service. It is expected that construction of this line will be pushed on to reach the Athabasca River at or near Athabasca Landing, when the entire traffic of the Great North will pass over this branch.

The Stoney Plains Branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, running due west from Edmonton through the magnificent Spruce Grove and Stoney Plains settlements, now under construction, will serve a rich agricultural country, which was thickly populated long in advance of the railway for about 30 miles out, and is partially settled for about 30 miles further. This line, which may prove to be the main line heading for the Yellowhead Pass through the Rocky Mountains, is destined to carry a vast amount of traffic to and from Edmonton. At the present time no stations have yet been located on this line, with the exception of

SPRUCE GROVE

which is likely to have elevator facilities in time to handle the growing crop, and will assuredly develop into a good market town.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in all directions from Edmonton there are growing up centres of population and trade producers for Edmonton's places of business.

In addition to those towns which have been mentioned above, the entire country is dotted with hamlets, consisting of perhaps only post office, store, blacksmith shop, and school, with very often a church, which are at present off lines of railway, but which in the near future are likely to be served by some of the many branches which will be built as feeders to the main line. In the country north of Red Deer, there are 133 post offices, and 350 public school districts.

EDMONTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

REVISED TO APRIL, 1906

ACCOUNTANTS.

Blythe, G. P.

McNicol, A.

Mountifield, H. R.

Saigeon, H. J.

Stirrett, J.

Tomlinson, A. R.

ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, ETC.

National Trust Co.

Royal Trust Co.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Aitken, John

Stutchbury, Howard

AERATED WATER MAN'FRS.

Edmonton Bottling Works.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

Bellamy Co., The

Kelly & Beals.

Corriveau & Manuel.

Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

Great West Implement Co., Ltd.

Verreanu, Urban.

ARCHITECTS.

Barnes, R. Percy.

Johnson, H. D.

Calderon, A. M.

Magoon, H. A.

Deggendrofer, F.

Wize, J. E.

Dodd, W. M.

AUCTIONEERS.

Gouin, Geo. A.

Rolfe & Kenwood.

Hatch, F. E. & Co.

Smith.

Jones & Mitchell.

Sorenson, A. M.

Loughran, B.

Wright, J. A.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERS.

Capital Express Co.

Edmonton Cartage Co.

City Transfer Co.

Edmonton Express Co.

Cummings, E. A.

Ed's Baggage Transfer.

BAKERS.

Campbell, Charles.

Hallier & Aldridge.

Dodge, H. N.

Kramer, Frank.

Hall, H. A.

BANKS, (Chartered).

Bank of Hamilton.

Merchants Bank of Canada

Bank of Montreal.

Molsons Bank.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

Northern Bank.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Traders Bank of Canada.

Dominion Bank of Canada.

Union Bank of Canada.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

BANKS, (Private).

Carsley & Co.

BARBERS.

Baker, Benj.

Phillips, V. H.

Bottomly, H.

Genereux, Nap.

Coffey, W.

BLACKSMITHS.

Beaudin, T.

Sanderson, Geo.

Mearon & Gilchrist.

BLACKSMITHS AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Kelly & Beals.

Ribchester, G. W.

Latta & Lyons.

BREWERY.

Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co.

BRICK YARDS.

Anderson, P. & Co.

Edmonton Brick Co.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Barr, J. C. F.

Manson, Robt.

Batson & Pheasey.

May, Chas.

Carter, W. J.

Muttart Bros.

Churchill, —

McKay, Geo.

Cannell-Spencer Construction Co.

McLennan, John.

Copp, John.

Page, Thos.

Dalton, A.

Parslow, Geo.

Gardiner, W. H.

Pomerleau, J. N.

Kelsey, Frank.

Poucher, W. B.

Langlais, Joe.

Purcell & Foote.

McAllister, Jas.

Rae, John.

McAfee & Speers.

Taylor, E. J.

McDonald, Jas.

Twiss, James.

McKay & Tripp.

Wood, L. B.

Young, A.

BUTCHERS.

Burns, P. & Co.

Levasseur & Charlebois.

Clutton Bros.

Liefke, M.

Gallagher-Hull Meat & Pack'g Co.

Moss, R. & Co.

Hammond & Co.

Williamson, Bros.

Hehsdoerfer, Jos

CEMENT WORKS, Artificial Stone

Elliot, Chas. J.

McKinley, Geo.

Hiller, W. F. & Co.

Picard, W. J.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

Shaw, H. V.

COAL MERCHANTS & MINERS.

Baldwin, W. J.

Humberstone, Wm.

Bush Coal Co.

Lehrman, A.

Cameron Coal Co.

McDonald, A. F.

City Coal Co.

May's Coal Co., Ltd.

Edmonton Coal Co., Ltd.

Milner & Son.

Home Coal Co., Ltd.

COMMISSION AGENTS AND BROKERS.

Edmonton Commission, Grain Ex.

Russell, R. C. M.

Kunz & Co.

Strongitharm, F. C. & Co.

Lapresle & Feypell.

Walker, J. B. & Co.

CONTRACTORS, (General).

Huff, W. J.

Ricker, David.

McCrimmon, Malcolm.

Whiteman, R. R.

May & Sharpe.

Woodward, H. A.

DENTISTS.

Darling, H.

Reid, C. J.

Hall, W. S.

Sproule, A. O.

Jamieson, A. E.

Strong, O. F.

Lowther & Robertson.

Till, R. H.

Mason.

DRESSMAKERS.

Grice, Miss L.

Smith, Miss

Louvre, The.

Staath, Miss

Miller, Miss Dora.

Fournier, Madame.

Purcheston, Misses A & E

DOCTORS, (See Physicians).

DRUGGISTS.

Archibald, A.
Carpenter, E. M.
Graydon, G. H.
Lines, J. H.

Macdonald, D. W.
Morrow, A. A.
Sissons, J. M.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

Alberta Electric Co.

Northwest Electric Co., Ltd

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Alberta Agencies, Limited.
Bowden, T. N.
Graham, John E. & Co.

Richardson & Kirkpatrick.
Walker, J. B. & Co.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Potter & McDougall,
All grocers handle flour.

Whitelaw Co., Ltd., The

FOUNDRY.

Edmonton Iron Works.

FRUIT MERCHANTS, (See Confectionery).

FUR BUYERS.

Carruthers, A. & Co.
Hudson's Bay Co.
McDougall & Secord.
McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
(Minneapolis).

Revillon Bros., Ltd.
Stennett & Co.
Jos. Ullman (of St. Paul).

FUR WORKERS.

Edmonton Fur Store.

Wittman, Chas.

FURNITURE STORES.

Blowey-Henry Co.
Edmonton Furniture Co.
Edmonton Jobbing House.

McIntosh & Campbell.
Morris, C. E.
Stevenson & Graffunder.

GRAIN DEALERS.

Alberta Grain Co.
Bolster, V. S.
Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

Gariepy & Lessard.
Ross, John & Co.

GUNSMITH.

Simpson, E. H.

HIDES & WOOL, ETC.

Carruthers, A. & Co., Ltd.

McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

HOTELS.

Alberta.
Brunswick.
Edmonton.
Grand Central.
Grandview.
Imperial.
Jasper.

Pendennis.
Queen's.
Richelieu.
Senate.
Victoria.
Windsor.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Alberta Agencies, Limited:

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. (Accident).
Manitoba Assurance Co. (Fire)
Home Insurance Co. of New York (Fire).
Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. (Fire).
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co. (Fire).
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co. of Montreal.
German-American Insurance Co. of New York. (Fire).
North-West Fire Insurance Co., (Fire).
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS (Continued).

Almon, G. W. R.:

Montreal Canada Fire Assurance Co.

Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.

Bowden, T. N.:

Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.

Colonial Fire Insurance Co.

The Crown Life Assurance Co.

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

Brunton & Hitchins:

New York Life Assurance Co.

Maryland Casualty Accident Insurance Co.

Carsley & Co.:

London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

Clinton, J. P. & Co.:

Federation Life Association.

Davies, E. W. & Co.:

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Day, R. W.:

Norwich Union Fire Office, England.

Fire, Law, Union & Crown Insurance Co. of London.

London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

Great West Land Co., Ltd.:

Anglo-American Insurance Co. (Fire).

Equity Insurance Co. (Fire).

London Mutual Insurance Co. (Fire).

Harbottle, N. F. & Co.:

London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

Jellett, St. Geo.:

Royal Insurance Co. (Life).

Quebec Assurance Co. (Fire).

Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Fire).

Lowe, C. A.:

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

London Life Insurance Co.

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

McDonald, Jas.:

Union Assurance Society.

Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.

McGeorge, Jas.:

Northern Fire Assurance Co., of London, Eng.

Atlas Fire Assurance Co., of London, Eng.

Guardian Fire Assurance Co., of London, Eng.

London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., of London, Eng.

McIntosh & Chauvin:

Richmond & Drummond Fire Insurance.

Dominion Guarantee Co., Ltd.

Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

McManus, C. E. & Co.:

Liverpool, London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Protheroe & Munson:

Wawanesa & Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Excelsior Life Assurance Co.

Richardson & Kirkpatrick:

British American Fire Insurance Co.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.

Southern Life Assurance Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS, (Continued).

Ross, John & Son:

Canadian Fire Insurance Co.

Great West Life Assurance Co. (Loans Dept.)

Scarth, Charles G. (Provincial Manager):

Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

De Blois Thibadeau:

Manufacturers Life Assurance Co.

Travellers Accident Insurance Co.

Valiquette, J.:

Crown Life Assurance Co. & Railway Passengers Assurance Co.

Walker, J. B. & Co.:

Alliance Assurance Co. of London, Eng., (Fire).

Queen Insurance Co. of America, (Fire).

Canada Life Assurance Co.

Railway Passengers Assurance Co. of London, Eng.

JEWELLERS, ETC.

Jackson, Bros.

Nankin, S.

Pickel, H. C.

Powley, A. B.

Watcher, G. F.

LAW OFFICES.

Beck, Emery & Newell.

Bishop, E. T.

Bown, Dawson, McDonald & Hyndman.

Cowan, I. S.

Dubuc & Dubuc.

Edwards, E. B.

Ewing, S. H.

Gariepy, Wilfred.

Griesbach & O'Connor.

MacDonald, MacKinnon & Cogswell.

Noel, Noel & Cormack.

Robertson, Dickson & Worsley.

Short, Cross & Biggar.

Taylor & Boyle.

Wallbridge & Macdonald.

LOAN COMPANIES, ETC.

Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. National Trust Co.

Royal Trust Co.

LUMBER YARDS.

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.

Clark, W. H. & Co., Ltd.

Cushing Bros. Co., Ltd.

Edmonton Lumber Co.

Fraser, D. R. & Co., Ltd.

Johnston & Sons.

McInnes & Lyons.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND WHOLESALE BROKERS.

Bedlington & Fisher.

Blackett, J. St. Clair.

Dominion Brokerage Co., Ltd.

Tees & Persse, Ltd.

MARBLE WORKS.

Armstrong.

MILLING COMPANIES.

Alberta Milling Co., Ltd.

Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

Dowling Milling Co.

MILLINERS.

Elmer & McLennan.

Femina.

Louvre, The.

MacDonald, Mrs. H. C.

Morrow, Miss.

Pauline.

Ross, Miss.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS, ETC.

Astley-Jones, C.

Banford, James.

Douglas Co., Ltd.

Edmonton Music Co.

Madoc Piano and Organ Co.

MacKenzie, K. W.

Pratt, W. C.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Barford, V. W.

Phillips, Miss Bessie.

MUSIC TEACHERS (Continued).

Berringer, V. A.	Plowright, W. G.
Crawford, Miss B.	Richardson, John T.
Hook, Percy S.	Shanks, Fred P.
Irving, Thomas.	Webster, Miss Edith.
McLeod, Miss J. M.	Webster, Miss Ethel R.

NEWSPAPERS.

Alberta German Herold (Weekly)	Courier de l'Ouest (Weekly).
Bulletin, The (Daily and Semi-Weekly).	Saturday News.

Journal, The (Daily and Weekly)

NURSERIES & GREENHOUSE.

Alexandra Nurseries.

Ramsay, W.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

Cameron Co., Ltd.

Henderson Co.

Gray, Frank M.

McDonald, J. C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Brown Ernest.

Clark, Geo. D.

Castor.

Tait, C. M.

PIANO TUNERS.

Jones, C. G.

Shanks, Fred P.

PHYSICIANS.

Allyn, Jessie.

McDonnell, J. J.

Barrow, V. E.

McGibbon, D.

Braithwaite, E. A.

McInnes, H. L.

Blais, A.

Mackay, W. M.

Clendenan, A. E.

Nicholls, A. A.

Cobbett, C. N.

Park, John.

Cunningham, A. R.

Roy, Philippe.

Farquharson, W. O.

Russell, John P.

Ferris, W. D.

Stapleford, C. H.

Forin, Alex.

Ternan, W. A. P.

Harrison, J. D.

Whitelaw, T. H.

Hislop, John.

Wilson, H. C.

Lane, Dr.

Wilson, W. A.

PLUMBERS.

Lee & Co.

Revillon Bros., Ltd.

Lockerbie, J. A. & Co.

Ross Bros., Ltd.

McKnight, F. & Co.

PRINTING OFFICES.

Alberta Herald Co

Edmonton Printing & Pub. Co.

Bulletin Co., Ltd

Journal Co., Ltd.

Courier de l'Ouest.

Western Printing & Pub. Co.

RESTAURANTS.

Alberta Cafe.

Grill, The

British Columbia.

Monte Carlo.

California.

Oxford.

Criterion.

Prince Arthur.

Dominion.

Victoria.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Almon, G. W. R.

Kesner & Meredith.

Alberta Agencies, Ltd.

Killen & Gilbert.

Astley-Jones Co

Kunz & Co.

Belcher & Co.

LeMaistre & Withycombe.

Boyes, H. B.

McIntosh & Chauvin.

Brunton & Hitchins.

McManus & Co.

Bragg, Geo. T.

McKay, J. B. & Co.

Can. Pac. Ry. Land Dept.

Monaghan & Quinlan.

Canadian Northwest Co.

Moser & Ryder.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS (Continued).

Candy & Co.	Northern Alberta Land Co.
Cannell & Spencer Co., Ltd.	North American Real Estate Co.
Carr & McGuire.	Planitz, & Co.
Carruthers, Round & Co.	Poucher, W. B. Co., The.
Carsley & Co.	Protheroe & Munson.
Christie, F. I.	Richardson & Storey.
Clinton, J. P. & Co.	Richardson, Kirkpatrick & Co
Conger, W. H.	Rolfe & Kenwood.
Crafts, Lee & Derringer.	Ross, John & Co.
Davies, E. W. & Co.	Scott & Logan.
Dickson, J. C. & Co.	Seton-Smith Co., The.
Dickson, J. McK.	Smith, S. H. & Co.
Dominion Real Estate Co.	Stephen, T. A.
Edmonton Real Estate Co.	Stevenson, E. G.
Fitzgerald, F. & Co.	Strongitharm & Leece.
Gibson, C. H. & Co.	Taylor, E. J. & Co.
Gouin, Geo.	Tims F. Fraser.
Great West Land Co., Ltd.	Valiquet, J. Almon.
Green & McLean.	Voyer Agency, The.
Graham, John E. & Co.	Wallis, C. S. & Co.
Haldane, F. G. & Co.	Watson & Co.
Harbottle, N. r	Weeks, W. S. & Co.
Heiminck, P. & Co.	Wood & Stewart,
Johnson & Co.	York, A. & Son.
Jones & Son.	

RETAIL STORES.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

McManus, C. E. & Co.

BOOKSELLERS, (See Stationers).

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT:

Berg, Gilbert.

Bon Ton Store.

Dodge, H. N.

Fibiger, A.

CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS:

Cristall, A.

Edmonton Clothing Co.

Hart & Wagar.

Kelly & Moore.

Mayer, S. F.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.:

Edmonton Jobbing House.

Whitelaw Co., Ltd.

DRY GOODS:

Miller, M. R. & Co.

Walker, W. J. & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS:

Gariepy & Lessard.

Hudson's Bay Co.

LaRue & Picard.

GROCERS:

Aitken, A. P.

Berg, G.

Carreau, H.

Chekaluk, Prikop.

Derome, O.

Gerratt, Wm.

Gordon, Henry.

Robinson, W. G.

Hall, H. A.

Hallier & Aldridge.

Hartley, H. R.

Lemarchand, R.

Mills, John I.

Perfect Clothing Co.

Stanley & Jackson.

Also General Stores.

Also General Stores.

Also General Stores.

McDougall & Secord

Morris, J. H. & Co.

Revillon Bros., Ltd.

Jones & Archer.

Maisonneuve & Terrault

Noble, A.

Reed, W. H.

Rudyk, Paul.

Schattner, F.

Stephens, John.

GROCCERS (Continued):	
Hallier & Aldridge.	Studebaker, W. F.
Hazlett, W. A.	Tull, J. J.
Hillman, Joseph.	Whitelaw, Co., Ltd.
Hodgins, W. J.	Also General Stores.
HARDWARE:	
Henderson, J.	Ross Bros., Limited:
Lundy & McLeod.	Sommerville, John & Sons, Ltd.
Revillon Bros., Ltd.	Stovel Co.
MISCELLANEOUS:	
99 Cent Store.	Edmonton Glove Co.
Edmonton Fur Store.	Edmonton Ice Co.
SADDLERS, ETC.:	
Clark, J. E.	Loohy, John.
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd.	Martin, W. H. & Co.
SEED MERCHANTS:	
Potter & MacDougall.	
STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS:	
Douglas Co., Ltd.	MacKenzie, K. W.
Edmonton Music Co.	Willis, C. W.
German Book Store.	
STABLES (Livery, Feed, Etc.):	
Alberta Livery.	Lubbock, J. B.
Great West Livery.	McKinley, J. H.
Horner, W. J.	Mearon Bros.
Hutton, Geo.	Morin & Bourque.
Larose & Bell.	Robert, C. J.
Lessard, Joseph.	Taylor & Lockhart.
SURVEYORS.	
Cantley, Côté & Cantley.	Knight, R. A.
Driscoll, A.	
TAILORS.	
Lalonde, Geo.	Sargeon, W.
Martin, G. W.	Urquhart, F.
Morrit, W.	Woodhouse, W.
UNDERTAKERS.	
Lockhart, Wm.	Mohatt & McCoppen.
Lubbock, J. B.	
VETERINARY SURGEONS.	
Allen, W. A.	Pickering, J. H.
WHOLESALE HOUSES.	
BOOTS AND SHOES:	
Ames, Holden Co., Ltd.	McCready Co., Ltd., The.
DRY GOODS:	
Revillon Bros. Ltd.	
FRUIT AND COMMISSION:	
Brown, Oscar Co.	Edmonton Fruit Co.
GROCERIES:	
Hudson's Bay Co.	MacKenzie, K. & Co.
Macdonald, A. Co.	Revillon Bros., Ltd.
HARDWARE:	
Revillon Bros., Ltd.	Ross Bros., Ltd.
PORK PRODUCTS AND PRODUCE:	
Armour & Co., (Agency).	Griffin, J. Y. & Co. (Branch).
SADDLERY ETC.:	
Great West Saddlery Co.	
WINES & SPIRITS.	
Edmonton Wine & Spirit Co.	Mercer, J. B.
Hudson's Bay Co.	Pickard, I. H.

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INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

ISSUED BY THE EDMONTON BOARD OF TRADE
AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

"THE LAST WEST"

MAY, 1906

NEW SETTLERS

are invited to call at the office of

THE EDMONTON BOARD OF TRADE

Possibly the secretary can furnish information of value.

If uncertain as to future location, have mail sent care of the Board of Trade until you are settled.

Information for Settlers

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FREQUENTLY ASKED

1. Are any free grant lands still available in the Edmonton district?

Yes. Free lands are still obtainable at a distance of 50 to 60 miles to the west or northwest of Edmonton, in districts likely to be immediately opened up by the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Also at a distance of about 45 miles in a northerly direction, in a district which will be traversed by the branch of the Canadian Northern commenced late in 1905, and at present known as the Morinville Branch, the grade having been completed to that village when work ceased in 1905.

There is very considerable variation in soil and subsoil in the districts referred to above, as might be expected in an area containing a million or more of acres. The soil varies from rich heavy black loam eighteen inches deep, to light, sandy loam, comparatively shallow. Similarly, while, in large areas there is a clay subsoil, in other areas the subsoil is inclined to be sandy, and in a few places gravel is found near the surface. A few limited areas are stoney.

It is impossible to print a general description of the land which will apply accurately to every individual locality. Only by personal inspection can an accurate knowledge of any particular locality be obtained. But it may be taken as a fact that there is enough rich land available to supply prosperous homesteads for many thousands of families.

The country referred to above is all partially wooded and no very large areas of clear open prairie ready for the plough, are found, a certain amount of light poplar brush generally having to be cleared before large fields can be obtained. Every settler has ample supplies of timber for building, fencing and fuel either on his own place, or near at hand. Small streams and ponds abound and good water is everywhere obtainable by digging from 20 to 50 feet. Such country is particularly suitable for mixed farming.

To the east of Edmonton, free land is obtainable at a distance of about 100 miles. All free land of desirable quality is taken for a distance of about 20 miles back from the line of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. Ry. The country is somewhat different in character to that previously described. The land generally requires little or no clearing. That advantage, however, is perhaps offset by comparative scarcity of building material and fuel, and the fact that in an open plains country, the rainfall is usually not quite so reliable as in the partially timbered country. Generally speaking the land will average somewhat lighter in character; and in a dry season would be more likely to suffer from want of moisture than the country farther west.

2. Is homesteading a profitable way of acquiring land?

No. While the free grant enables many a poor man to obtain a farm, who might otherwise never be able to do so, it is not considered profitable for a man who is in a position to buy land in the older settlements, to go back to the outskirts of settlement, away from markets, and conveniences, for free land. Many of the experienced farm-

20. Is water easily got?

Yes. Good water is usually struck at from 12 to 80 feet, varying in different localities.

21. Do streams maintain their flow throughout the season?

Yes. Mostly mountain streams. Water good.

22. Should a man bring his family with him?

A man accustomed to farming in Canada or United States might. A man from Great Britain would probably do better to bring them later.

23. Can a farm be rented, and on what terms?

Sometimes. Usually either a cash consideration, or a division of the crop or increase in live stock. That is a matter for individual arrangement, and must generally be arranged personally after arrival. Is difficult to arrange by correspondence.

24. Should a man bring tools, etc., with him?

If he already has them, he might, if he is bringing a car of effects. Otherwise, freight charges are high; and all classes of goods, exactly suited to the country, can be bought in Edmonton and other towns, at reasonable prices. New goods of any description are subject to duty upon entering Canada; while those the settler has had in use are admitted free.

25. Quote prices of live stock.

Three year old steers—unusually low at present—\$35 to \$40. Milk cows \$30 to \$50. Driving horses \$100 to \$150 each. Working horses, \$250 to \$350 per team. Native ponies \$20 to \$35 each.

26. What do farm implements cost at Edmonton?

Binders \$150 to \$165, mowers, \$60; rakes, \$30; plows, walking \$20, sulky \$55, gang, \$75; disc harrows, \$40; wagons \$75 to \$80. Other implements in proportion.

27. Would you advise intending settlers to bring live stock and farm implements with them?

Horses and cattle, yes. Farm implements, see prices quoted in No. 26 and form your own conclusions.

28. How much stock can be taken from United States into Canada free of duty?

One horse or cow for each ten acres of land, either homesteaded or purchased, up to a limit of 320 acres. 20 per cent. duty on excess stock.

29. Give information regarding the quarantine of stock.

Write the Comptroller of Customs, Ottawa.

30. Can stock run out all winter?

Yes, except milking cows and calves. Shelter sheds usually provided, and a certain amount of hay or other feed required, in addition to straw.

31. It has been reported that horses brought from the eastern provinces, or from United States, are apt to sicken and die in Alberta. Is this correct?

Not when "horse sense" is used. Animals moved suddenly one or two thousand miles from where they were raised, naturally require reasonable care for a few months, until they become acclimatized. But many new settlers have brought in horses which had been accustomed to steady work, and regular feeding on timothy or clover and oats or corn; they took these horses out onto their new farms, often giving them neither hay nor oats, turning them out to feed on the soft juicy prairie grass, often not even providing them with shelter from the cold rains which occasionally occur, even in summer, but which would not be noticed by animals that had become acclimatized. A large number of horses so treated, as might have been expected, have been sub-

*Gas provided
@ 15¢ per m
20¢ per m
Impressions
of Canada*

*MM
1906*

ers who are now coming into the district with some means, think well situated land at from \$10 to \$20 an acre is more desirable than free grant land. The bought land is going to increase just as fast in value, and more money can be made off it in the earlier years.

This advice is particularly applicable to those who have not had previous experience in pioneering in a new country.

3. What are the homestead regulations?

Every male over 18 years of age and females who are widows or the sole support of minor children are entitled to receive 160 acres of free land, subject to following conditions:—

A homesteader must erect some sort of a house on his place, live on the place for six months in each year for three years, and bring fifteen acres under cultivation, when he is entitled to receive patent for his land.

If preferred, he may live with his parents, or on purchased land in the vicinity of his homestead. In that case he must bring thirty acres under cultivation.

A homesteader may, if he choose, substitute fencing and live stock for cultivation. In that case, he must fence at least 80 acres, and have at least 20 head of horses or cattle on the place, and must observe the regulations as to residence.

4. Can a homesteader have the improvements to his place required by the regulations, performed by another? Yes; but residence must be personal.

5. To how much timber is a homesteader entitled and at what cost?

Entitled to what is on his own place free of charge for his own use on it.

Having no timber on his homestead, he may take out at a cost of 25 cents, a permit which entitles him to 3,000 lineal feet, or 9,250 feet B.M., 2,000 poplar fence rails, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, and dry timber for fuel and fencing, all of which may be cut on named vacant Dominion lands.

All settlers are besides entitled to purchase a permit at \$1.50 per M., B. M., or one cent per lineal foot. This may be cut off named vacant Dominion lands.

6. Can one person make homestead entry for another?

No. Owing to abuses, that privilege has recently been cancelled. But a homesteader may relinquish his claim in favor of his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if such should be entitled to homestead, subject to the approval of the Department.

7. Can government lands be purchased in the Edmonton district?

No. All held for free homesteads.

8. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent.

No. Contrary to Dominion Land Act.

9. Can a settler get a pass to come out on? If not, what would be cost of transportation?

No pass. But very low rates may be obtained by prospective settlers or land-seekers. For rates from Great Britain apply to any agency of the Canadian Government or of the Canadian Pacific Railway; from Eastern Canada, to any passenger agency of the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railways; or from points in United States, any Canadian Government agent.

10. What is the population of the Edmonton District?

No census taken since 1901. Estimated at from 75 to 100 thousand at beginning of 1906. Increasing very rapidly.

11. What about taxation?

No taxes at present, outside of incorporated towns, except such

as settlers impose on themselves for schools and road improvements. Total usually amounts to from \$7.50 to \$10 per year on each 160 acres.

12. How about post offices?

There were 133 in the Edmonton District at the end of 1905 and more are being established as needed.

13. Is the district well supplied with churches and schools?

Yes, churches of all the great denominations, such as Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, etc., are found in nearly all towns, and at a great many country points; and new congregations are being organized in the newer settlements as the need arises.

The school system is organized on very progressive lines, and the schools will compare favorably with those of any part of America. The district now contains 350 school districts; and new ones can be started, with liberal government assistance wherever and whenever there is need. About 100 new school districts have been organized during the last twelve months.

14. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons, and every fall and winter; but rather bad during exceptionally wet summer. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

15. What grains are grown in the Edmonton district, and average yields?

Spring and fall wheat, oats, and barley. The reports of the Provincial Department of Agriculture show yields in 1905 to have been respectively 25, 26, 38, 25 bushels to the acre. It should be explained, however, that in the returns supplied to the government by threshers, the seamless grain sacks commonly used for taking the grain from the threshing machines and by which tally is kept, are considered as two bushels. As a matter of fact these sacks invariably hold over two bushels by measure and very considerably more by weight. Edmonton oats weigh anywhere from 38 to 48 lbs. to the measured bushel, and would average three bushels to the sack. The actual yields, by weight, of the 1905 crop were about 30 or 31 bushels of wheat, 56 or 58 bushels of oats, and about 32 bushels of barley. Flax and speltz are also raised in a small way, and give exceedingly satisfactory results.

16. - What fruits are grown?

All small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., do exceptionally well. Apples have been successfully grown in an experimental way. There are very liberal supplies of wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, black currants, gooseberries, blueberries, etc.

17. How far does settlement extend from Edmonton?

About 75 miles to the west, nearly 100 miles to the north-west and as far as Athabasca Landing on the north, about 100 miles. There are also farming settlements on the Peace River 400 miles north of Edmonton.

18. Is land open prairie, or bush?

In immediate neighborhood of Edmonton and throughout most of the district, the land is partially wooded. Becomes more open to the east at a distance of about 40 miles.

19. Is fuel plentiful in the district?

Yes. Wood is plentiful throughout almost the entire district. Sold in Edmonton and other towns at about \$2.50 a load. Coal is plentiful in the vicinity of Edmonton, and on the Sturgeon River to the north. Sold at the mines at about \$1 a ton. Delivered to cellars in city, \$3.50 a ton.

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Horses and cattle, yes. Farm implements, see prices quoted in No. 26 and form your own conclusions.

28. How much stock can be taken from United States into Canada free of duty?

One horse or cow for each ten acres of land, either homesteaded or purchased, up to a limit of 320 acres. 20 per cent. duty on excess stock.

29. Give information regarding the quarantine of stock.

Write the Comptroller of Customs, Ottawa.

30. Can stock run out all winter?

Yes, except milking cows and calves. Shelter sheds usually provided, and a certain amount of hay or other feed required, in addition to straw.

31. It has been reported that horses brought from the eastern provinces, or from United States, are apt to sicken and die in Alberta. Is this correct?

Not when "horse sense" is used. Animals moved suddenly one or two thousand miles from where they were raised, naturally require reasonable care for a few months, until they become acclimatized. But many new settlers have brought in horses which had been accustomed to steady work, and regular feeding on timothy or clover and oats or corn; they took these horses out onto their new farms, often giving them neither hay nor oats, turning them out to feed on the soft juicy prairie grass, often not even providing them with shelter from the cold rains which occasionally occur, even in summer, but which would not be noticed by animals that had become acclimatized. A large number of horses so treated, as might have been expected, have been sub-

*gas promised
@ 15¢ per m
2000 lbs
Impressaries
of Canada*

*May
1900*

ject to bowel disorders, frequently developing fever and inflammation with fatal termination.

Had these animals been stabled, given regular exercise, and fed hay and oats, no trouble need have been experienced.

32. Are summers dry or wet?

More rain in the Saskatchewan Valley than in other parts of the West, and drouth is unknown in the Edmonton district. Rich pasturage, ample hay crops and heavy grain crops with long straw are a certainty every year in the partially timbered country.

33. What does lumber cost?

Spruce boards and dimension, about \$18 per thousand feet; ship-lap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand.

34. Is living expensive in Alberta?

Prices of groceries are about as follows:—Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of the market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; Coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon, 12½ to 18c; Flour, \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to heavy freight charges.

35. What wages can a farm laborer earn?

An experienced hand can get \$20 to \$25 a month with board and lodging. A green hand, having everything to learn, would get but little more than board and lodging at first.

36. What are the prospects for mechanics and laborers?

Good men can get work throughout the building season. Bricklayers and plasterers are paid 55 cents per hour; carpenters 35 cents; laborers 20 cents.

37. What does house rent cost in the city?

Owing to phenomenal growth of the city, houses difficult to obtain. Rent is from \$8 to \$50 a month, according to size and cost of the house and location.

38. Does the government make any provision for the accommodation of new settlers on arrival?

Yes. May remain seven days in the immigration hall; fuel, water and light provided free.

39. What is the Peace River country like?

Not yet developed; but there are known to be areas of rich agricultural land in which there are now small settlements. Fine climate, similar to that of Edmonton. But very little prospect of success there until the country is opened up by railways, which at present is uncertain.

40. What are the prospects of success for a store in Edmonton?

Read carefully previous portions of this work referring to Edmonton's prospects, "The City of Edmonton" and "Edmonton's Business Directory" and judge for yourself.